

LONDON'S SENSATION.

The Latest Developments in the Pearce-Francis Scandal.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Speech in Dorsetshire—Rumored Marriage of Lord Coleridge—Mr. John Ruskin's Illness Critical—The Cholera in Spain and France—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.
London, August 13.—The languid interest in politics is still obscured by the social scandals. All are talking now of the attack on the Royal Commissioner, who is now known to be Pearce, and they strongly support the local authorities. Great crowds assembled in all the public places last evening to discuss the situation and the civil guard was called upon to disperse them.

MRS. PATTISON'S TELEGRAM.
A sensation was created by Mrs. Mark Pattison's telegram from India, asking that her engagement to Sir Charles Dilke be publicly announced. Great admiration is expressed for her action, and it will help Dilke very much.

THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA.
Lord Randolph Churchill's speech in Dorsetshire, last night, was rather a failure. The Standard gave it but a brief report and no comment. His return thrust at the papers was not so sharp as expected.

PARLIAMENT.
Parliament would not sit to-day except for a technical accident regarding the bill of Bryces. The prorogation to-morrow is not absolutely certain.

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There is a rumor in commercial circles of a new Atlantic cable. It is said that it will be laid by Henry's Telegraph Works. It is difficult to see what the object would be unless it is a commercial speculation to cut rates and be bought out by the pool.

RUMORS OF MARRIAGE OF LORD COLEBRIDGE.
There is a rumor, which I repeat with reserve, that Lord Coleridge was married this morning to the American lady whom he met on the ship crossing from States.

Mr. Ruskin is worse.

England.
PARLIAMENT.

London, August 13.—Lord Salisbury will start on Saturday for a fortnight's holiday at Dieppe. He denies the reports that he will meet Prince Bismarck and Premier Depretis. On his return he will open the electoral battle with speeches in the provinces.

THE TRADE DEPRESSION INQUIRY.
The scope of the trade depression inquiry includes the following questions: To what the depression is due; whether it is liable to occur periodically; whether it is equally diffused or confined to particular industries or localities, and whether it is distributed among workmen, middlemen or employers?

RUSKIN'S ILLNESS CRITICAL.
Mr. John Ruskin's health has become critical.

THE FRANCE-GERMANY SCANDAL.
The views of the public indignation in London yesterday afternoon were that Pearce, as a member of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, is Mr. Pearce, the chief of the great Glasgow shipbuilding firm of John Elder & Bros., and a married man. His late assailant is a gentleman named Francis, also of Glasgow. Mr. Francis' statement of his wrongs is substantially as follows: Pearce was once his most trusted friend, and their intimacy was of many years' standing. About five years ago Pearce ruined Francis' beautiful seventeen-year-old daughter. He induced her to secretly leave school, near Glasgow, and accompany him to London, where he established her in a private lodging. He surrounded her with every luxury and gave her an allowance of \$75 per week, but gradually tired of his victim, and his allowance dropped to little or nothing. In desperation she appealed to him for means to keep herself alive. Being annoyed at her appeals, Pearce, by fraud and force, had her removed to a private asylums, and confined as an insane woman. It was then her father learned of her fate, and secured her release. Meeting Pearce accidentally in London, Francis could not resist the opportunity to expose the author of his wrongs. When his daughter first disappeared Francis secured the services of skilled detectives to search for her, but all efforts proving unsuccessful, she was mourned as dead. Mr. Pearce declined making any statement, admitting, however, that the trouble was on account of Francis' daughter, but denying that he had seduced the girl.

CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST PEARCE.

Mr. Francis, the gentleman who yesterday flogged Mr. Pearce of the Glasgow building firm of John Elder & Bros., for the alleged betrayal of the former's daughter, to-day instituted a criminal action against Mr. Pearce. Yesterday the latter explained the difficulty to a reporter of the Pall Mall Gazette, and said that the charge of seduction was false, and that the whole thing was but a case of blackmail of a peculiar kind. For this statement Mr. Francis brings his action. He says he thought Mr. Pearce had done him a wrong sufficiently cruel in betraying his daughter.

UNDER THE GUSS OF FRIENDSHIP,
without the insult of describing the family as blackmailers. Mr. Pearce is a rich Conservative and had been selected by the Tories to stand as their candidate for Glasgow in the coming election.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

In a speech at Wimborne-Minster last evening, Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India, denied that he was actuated against Earl Spencer and Lord Brougham by personal feeling. He assured only their methods of government. Lord Randolph defended the Radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, which, he said, was food and drink and bread. Lord Randolph said he cared not a rap what the Daily News and the Standard said about him. Such criticism was as offensive as water to a duck's neck. He emphatically denied that the Conservatives wanted to tax the food of the people. He claimed for the Conservatives the passage of the distribution of seats bill. Lord Randolph taunted the Radicals with having no policy, while the Tories were carrying out a great one, having for its object the strengthening of the empire at home and abroad. The Conservatives hoped to give peace to Ireland, and security to India; they hoped to create an overpowering navy which would be an adequate defense to the coast of Great Britain and the Colonies and to commerce; they believed they could bring about a revival of the trade and industries of the country. Lord Randolph repudiated the charge that he desired a war with Russia for the sake of securing votes at the election. As a consequence of Lord Randolph's references to a paper service, the Standard this morning leaves his speech.

PEACE WORKERS OR WARLAWYER INFLUENCE.
The English Wholesalers, meeting at a meeting today resolved to institute foreclosure proceedings under the terms of the general and collateral mortgages, and appointed a purchasing committee in which all the property, after purchase, shall be vested. The scheme then contemplated the formation of a new corporation to purchase the property and pay the debenture holders with new bonds.

NO BILLS OR BONDS ON APPRENTICES.
The Duke of Bedford has been appointed for

Secretary of State for Scotland with a seat in the Cabinet.

A NEW CABLE.
It is rumored in financial circles here that a new Atlantic cable is projected.

PARLIAMENT.
Parliament, it is definitely announced, will be prorogued to-morrow.

THE CHOLERA.

MADRID, August 13.—There were 4,452 new cases of cholera reported throughout Spain, yesterday, and 1,545 deaths from the disease.

A CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

There is great excitement in Seville over the Government's proposal to abolish the power of the local authorities during the prevalence of cholera, because of the inefficiency of sanitation, and to itself assume the direction of the cities' local affairs. The populace are hostile to the doctors and averse to any interference in family affairs, and they strongly support the local authorities. Great crowds assembled in all the public places last evening to discuss the situation and the civil guard was called upon to disperse them.

AT MARSEILLE.

PARIS, August 13.—Reports received to-day from Marseilles state that the cholera there has received a fresh impetus, owing to the extreme heat, that number of new cases has steadily increased, and the disease is unusually fatal in consequence of the heat.

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THE VATICAN.

The Vatican is arranging rules for the Prussian Bishops' conduct toward the Government, based on the proposals of the Tula Conference of Bishops.

East Africa.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S DANGER.

ZANZIBAR, August 13.—The Sultan of Zanzibar was notified yesterday by Admiral Paeschen, commanding the German fleet here, that unless he complied within 24 hours with Germany's preliminary demands concerning the possessions claimed in Zanzibar by German subjects, friendly negotiations would be dropped. The Sultan making no reply to this notice within the time specified, Admiral Paeschen has moved his squadron up in front of the Sultan's palace and taken a position there. It is thought that this demonstration will induce the Sultan to accede to Germany's demand.

THE SULTAN YIELD.

HAMBURG, August 13.—A private telegram from Zanzibar states that the dispute between the Sultan and Germany has been adjusted, and that the Sultan admits Germany's supremacy in the disputed territory and promises to withdraw the Zanzibar troops.

Austria.

THE CZAR AND FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, August 13.—The Zarovich, M. De Ghe, Russian Foreign Minister; Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Von Taaf, Austrian Minister of National Defense, will attend the meeting between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Kremsier.

THE DOMINION.

MONTRÉAL, August 13.—The local Board of Health declares that small-pox is now epidemic here. The Cille Hospital contains thirty-six patients and is crowded. A new wing is being built, which will hold fifty more patients.

France.

ABANDONED ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

PARIS, August 13.—The same maneuvers in the South of France have been abandoned on account of the prevalence of cholera.

A PROTEST AGAINST GERMANY.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to the Government protesting against the pretension of Germany in assuming possession of Port Seguro and Little Poop, on the West coast of Africa, and urging the Government to maintain the rights of France along that part of the African coast.

Vice-President Hendriks.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 13.—Vice-President Hendricks arrived here from New York this morning, and leaves this afternoon for Waukegan, Wis.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPIES.

The French newspapers comment on the great number of German spies discovered recently in various parts of France. It is reported that the Government has decided to order the expulsion from French territory of all Germans who can be proved to be spies, or when reasonably suspected of being such.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 13.—Emperor William has arrived at Potsdam on account of health.

Spain.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

MADRID, August 13.—Some evidence has been created here by a report that Germany has occupied the Caroline Islands, which are claimed by Spain.

AMATEUR GARSMEIN.

Second Day of the National Association's Regatta on the Charles River.

BOSTON, August 13.—In the National Amateur Regatta on the Charles River this afternoon, the final heat in the senior scull shells was won by D. J. Murphy of Boston, time 9:48; Minchay of Albany second and Schools of Toronto third.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—The general court-martial convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, by special orders April 16, 1885, has been dissolved. A general court-martial has been appointed to sit at Columbus, O., on Aug. 13, 1885, to try the case of the senior non-commissioned shell which was won by the Nautilus Crew of Hamilton, Ont.; the Fairmounts of Philadelphia, second, and May Rowing Club, third. Time—5 minutes and 30 seconds.

THE CLEVELAND FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 13.—The loss by the burning of the Stewart plant will aggregate \$70,000, the well filled kiln with a capacity of 100,000 bushels, a large two-story four-hundred-ton mill, containing 15,000 doors, being burned to the ground, the exception of the engine-room on the south side, being completely gutted. The total insurance was \$85,000.

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HUGO—PHILIPPE.
The Wedding Yesterday at Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, August 13.—This little town, in the center of the Hudson highlands, was yesterday the scene of a wedding which united two old and celebrated families of the North and South. The groom was L. Frank Hugo, son of the late Miss Catherine Wallace, daughter of the late General Philip Phillips of New York. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hugo was Col. Frank H. Hugo, and Gen. Lafayette, a descendant of Charles H. Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Phillips is a descendant of the Phillips family, who once owned the entire Hudson valley.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The Proceedings of the Second Day of the Borean Association Meeting.

The colored Baptists continued their meeting to-day at the First Baptist Church, Fourteenth street and Clark avenue, the exercises being the proceedings of the Borean Association, consisting of the reading of letters from the churches, with the reading of letters from the Borean Association. The colored Baptists will continue their meeting to-morrow.

WHO WROTE IT?

An Interdairy "Pome" Creates Excitement at the City Hall.

The Temple Investigating Committee of the Council has a laureate, whose poetry is less elegant than that of the other choirs, but as good as that the legend "N. G." could be written with truth over the prophecy. So it has turned out, as the day has come and gone, and the poem has lost its atmospheric charm. It has been cool enough and just warm enough, and the air has had a delightful clearance. The indications, however, point to the possibility of local showers to-morrow.

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STILL OUT.

No Verdict So Far Rendered in the Case of John Beauchamp.

The trial of John Beauchamp at Clayton came to a close last night and was given immediately to the jury. All night the body of twelve has been closed, but as late as three o'clock this afternoon no verdict had been arrived at. Beauchamp, or as he is well known, "Johnny the Snake" has been at least twenty-five times before the criminal bar as a prisoner and has never received a long Peine sentence. His life has been on the scaffold for the case of Henry Starr and his boy, charged with the murder of Sewell and his boy.

FRIDAY, August 13.—During a heavy thunder storm the roof of the house of R. M. Johnson and Manufacturers' Bank was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. A horse was killed in a KETTLEVILLE, August 13.—A disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among a herd of cattle here. The master will be investigated by the police.

AGAINST CHIEF HARRIGAN.

A Ticket Broker Claims \$16,000 Damages for a Double Arrest.

Benjamin Wasserman, ticket broker, has filed suit against Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan claiming damages in the aggregate for \$16,000 on account of his arrest in April last. Chief Harrigan, upon receipt of information from the police department, caused him to be arrested on the 7th of April on the charge of felonies and he was held without bail. A branch ticket office

CITY PERSONAL.

Clerk Wagner of the Probate Court left town last evening for Michigan to spend the remainder of the summer.

Rev. W. P. McFatty, editor of the *Midland*, left yesterday accompanied by his wife, to spend a few weeks in Colorado.

Special Examiner W. E. Diefenderfer has been transferred from this city to the Columbus (Ohio) District.

Col. H. A. Errett of the United States Engineers' Department is absent on leave of absence and is visiting at Boston with his family.

United States Marshal Conroy returned from New York yesterday with the St. Louis delegation. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter who remained at home during the day to rest.

Col. E. J. Hale is left again for Little Rock, where he has some capitalistic, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the building of a new railroad from Memphis northwest through Arkansas to Vinita, Okla.

W. H. Tamm, former student of the Washington University and oldest son of Mr. Chas. H. Tamm of this city, having graduated in history, chemistry, and classical studies at the Royal University in Munich, Germany, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

GRANT IN MEXICO.

A Story of His Intrepidity Told By a Fellow-Officer.

From the *Troy (N.Y.) Times*.

Some time ago I was speaking with Capt. H. Shields of this city, a most gallant officer of the army in the war with Mexico—of General Grant, the Captain narrated an instance of the great soldier's heroism at the capture of the City of Mexico. The Captain is now at his summer home at Benton, Ind., and we are once again in a position to relate for some reminiscences of the deceased General. Thus the Captain has done with characteristic elegance of diction, but with the brevity of a soldier. Captain Shields' tribute to Grant in the column is as follows:

"I was at West Point during part of the time that U. S. Grant was there—my senior by a few years. He was then a quiet, modest young man with no enemies and but few intimate personal friends. He was then remembered only as a bold, fearless horseman. He rode the three-quarter bred chestnut horse York, noted at the Military Academy in those days as an animal of great courage and style and a remarkable jumper. I have seen Cadet Grant, in the riding-hall, take York a flying leap over a bar, and have the heads of two dragons of ordinary height."

"After graduating, I did not see him again until the Mexican war, when we were attached to the same brigade (Garlands) of Worth's division, in Gen. Scott's corps. That corps took the advance of the Valley of Mexico on one of the many ways leading to the Capital of that country. When nearing the city we found the approaches so well swept by artillery in intrenchments as to check our marching column. Night after night, on us, the day before lighting, with our brigade resting on its arms, and somewhat doubtful of our successful entry into the city next day. Lieut. Grant (I understand at the time), without orders and at great personal peril, took a few soldiers, and with a single gun, went up the hill, and through the walls of the buildings on the side of this avenue, until he reached the rear of the Mexican batteries which enfiladed the street, when, by a few well-directed musket-shots from the howitzer, the commander was driven from his battery, and abandoned their gun, and so opened the way for our troops. Thus much of the credit of the capture of the Halls of the Montezumas with so little loss was due to the recklessness, bravery and cool judgment of the late General, whom just now I trust to see soldiered. U. S. Grant! I believe that no other man has passed through such an eventful life, leaving no enemies, and having so many admirers and friends."

In the bustle now so generally worn the extreme in personal deformity and disfigurement has become the rule. Who can wonder of what ladies can be thinking to render themselves so amenable to comical criticism. And yet the woman without a bustle is said to look so "queer."

COTTON BOOKS
AND
COTTON RECEIPTS.
LEVISON & BLYTHE STATIONERY CO.,
112 and 215 N. 2d St.

MONEY.

New York, Aug. 12.—The stock market was irregular in the early dealings this morning, the wheat stocks being at St. Paul, New York and Union Pacific, and the strongest interest, Eastern and Texas, and Western Union.

The stocks opened unchanged, but in the early trading advanced \$4 for the former and 34 per cent for the latter, and were held until noon, during which the early gains were generally lost.

The strength in Missouri, Kansas and Texas is attributed to the announcement that a point of 70 cents had been reached in the wheat for four years, subject to a return on sixty day notice.

The market was active at the opening, but later faded, and closed at 71 1/2 cents, dull and heavy. Total sales for the first hour, 150,000 shares.

in New York, Aug. 13.—Noon.—Money on noon call rates at 7 1/2 per cent. Prices of merchandise and stocks were steady throughout the day, the decline for the hour being generally limited to 1/2 cent. The market shows a slight reaction and at noon the market is quiet and steady. Yester. 103/4; to-day 113/4; as thus New York, Aug. 13, 1885.

The stock market has been about steady during the last hour, with there was a fractional decline, led by the Union and Union Pacific. The market closed dull and generally weak.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 1885, P. M.—Consol 50 12-18 for 50 12-18, for the account of the Bank of England, 70 45/4, scrip 75/4; common 84 1/4.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Mathews & Whetstone, bankers and brokers, No. 112 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.

Aug. 12. Aug. 13. Aug. 14. Aug. 15.

Aug. 16. Aug. 17. Aug. 18. Aug. 19.

Aug. 20. Aug. 21. Aug. 22. Aug. 23.

Aug. 24. Aug. 25. Aug. 26. Aug. 27.

Aug. 28. Aug. 29. Aug. 30. Aug. 31.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch
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JOSEPH POLIZZETTA, President.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid.....	60 00
Six months.....	4 50
Three months.....	2 50
One month.....	1 50
One month (delivered by carrier).....	1 50
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	1 50

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid.....	61 00
Six months, postage paid.....	30 00

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
151 and 517 Market street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1885.

THERE are revolutionary mutterings in the State of Coahuila. The northern part of Mexico is not firmly riveted to the sister republic, and a very slight convolution might shake it loose.

ST. LOUIS has a prospect of a race between HANLON and GAUDIUS. The small amount of money required to secure it ought to be easily forthcoming, as such a race would be one of the great events in the history of aquatics.

WITH one exception, the freight rates of the Wabash from St. Louis and Chicago are all right. They have simply given Chicago the rates St. Louis ought to have and given St. Louis the rates Chicago ought to have.

In the matter of freight discriminations against St. Louis the Wabash is not the meanest of all the roads leading into St. Louis. It is pretty mean, but our reports will show that it is not the worst in the bad company it keeps.

ST. LOUIS has recently been boasting of the increase in its Clearing House returns as an evidence of its prosperity, but it begins to look as if the increase merely represented the cheques given in payment of freight bills to our discriminating railroads.

WHILE reading the record of ruinous railroad discriminations against St. Louis our business men should also read Art. XII of the Constitution of Missouri. Then they should ask one another why that article has never been enforced, and who is to be blamed for its non-enforcement.

A LESSON in dealing with gas companies was taught to the town of Chicago yesterday. A bill granting a new franchise was passed over the Mayor's veto on the ground that the incorporators stood ready to invest \$5,000,000 in a plant. In twenty-four hours the incorporators sold out to the Equitable Gas Company of New York.

On hearing of the Dilke scandals Mrs. MARK PATTERSON, his affianced, telegraphed to him from India to make public announcement of their engagement at once. The rabble rout of frantic mistresses and plaintiff husbands has no terrors for a tenacious widow when she has undertaken to marry and reform a distinguished rake.

DR. LORING has filed his written excuse for diverting and squandering the funds of the Agricultural Bureau. It is that similar misappropriations of the funds had been allowed by the Treasury Department in 1882 and 1883. Long before putting in this weak defense, Dr. Loring took good care to transfer his property to his brother.

THE beating publicly administered by Mr. FRANCIS of Glasgow to Mr. PEACHEY of the Royal Commission to investigate the causes of industrial depression, is another sensational illustration of the moral leprosy prevailing in the upper walks of political life in London. Mr. FRANCIS tells how PEACHEY entered his home as a friend and honored guest, and there succeeded so craftily in wrecking the life and reason of a young daughter that her parents were ignorant of her fate till they accidentally discovered her confined in a private madhouse. The inadequate penalties imposed by British law for such crimes, and the pitiful caning inflicted by Mr. FRANCIS, utterly fail to satisfy the feelings with which outraged humanity regards that kind of social treason and brutality in this country. Judge Lynch and that "mute sentinel of the fireside," the family shot-gun, seem like highly civilized institutions in comparison.

WITH the rumor that the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee will report in favor of creating a National Railroad Commission, with power to fix maximum rates, comes a significant manifesto from a monopoly organ which announces the line of resistance to be adopted by the railroads. They have obtained such control of the State legislatures, made such lay figures of State Railroad Commissions, and so successfully restricted or nullified State regulation by failing back on the exclusive power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, that we are now told they can successfully fight Congressional regulation by retiring within State lines where they have proved their mastery. Bulk will be broken and passengers will have to change cars at all terminal points, and especially at State lines, says their organ.

By making all bills of lading and passenger tickets good for intra-State and not for inter-State transportation, they will evade the power of Congress and make the whole country sick of local rates, and of losing the convenience of proceeding through business. This is a very pretty scheme, but it does not look practicable. It grows out of a total miscalculation of the temper of the people who do not wish to

cripple the railroads, and who do not ask for any regulation which will not be better for the roads in the long run, as well as for their patrons. The power to regulate up to that point will be asserted, and the power of the railroads to resist the sovereignty of the people by any vindictive or coercive measures in the nature of open war, is a delusion.

APPOINTING A HORSE THIEF.

Nobody in Missouri would have been surprised to learn that another cheap political bumper, utterly destitute of qualification for the work, had been appointed a special agent to gather statistics for the Labor Bureau. The politicians seem to consider almost any sort of a scalawag good enough for that service. But it will be generally conceded that they "played it rather low down" on Secretary LAMAR when they induced him to appoint "the Hon. C. P. JUDD" for Colorado. The fact that "the Hon. C. P. JUDD" had served one term in the Kansas penitentiary and two terms of imprisonment for horse-stealing, did not, of course, stand in the way of his endorsement by Colorado politicians as an honest man.

They admired the persistence with which he adhered to his favorite industry in spite of punishment, and they regarded his experience in that connection as an excellent training for that branch of the public service which is supposed to be instituted for the education of honest labor. But we submit that in choosing a distinguished horse thief they should have selected one who was not "wanted" for a recent operation in his peculiar line. The arrest of Mr. JUDD on a fresh charge has made it impossible for him to travel around in the service of the Labor Bureau. It has also demolished a nice little story which they told Mr. LAMAR to put him on his guard against mistaking "the Hon. C. P. JUDD" for a well-known horse thief of the same name. As it is, the arrest and confession of "the Hon. C. P. JUDD" make the situation rather awkward for his indorsers—so awkward, indeed, that Mr. LAMAR and the whole country would be pleased to see every one of them "doing time" with their friend JUDD. It is cases like this that admonish the administration to be slow and cautious about making changes where no charges are made and proved against the incumbent.

MILITARY CRITICISM.

GEN. TOOMBS, who was by no means a brilliant brigadier, says that Gen. GRANT was the one great soldier produced by the war; that Lee was a good engineer and a companionable gentleman, but not the man to lead a revolutionary army; that the South was throttled by JEFF DAVIS and his West Pointers with their martinet discipline; that ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON was the one man who would certainly have led the South to success if he had not fallen in battle, and that JOE JOHNSTON came next. It is the fashion in Georgia to quote Gen. TOOMBS as a sort of Sir Oracle in regard to all sorts of subjects, as well as in matters of law, but it is noticeable that even he, in laying the defeat of the South at the door of his West Pointers, names a West Pointer, General GRANT, as the one great soldier produced by the war, names another West Pointer, ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, as the one man on the Southern side who could with certainty have led the Southern armies to final victory, and then names still another West Pointer, Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, as the man who came next. How either of the two JOHNSTONS could have obtained more men and resources than the South, or how either could have prevented her from being defeated and worn out by greatly superior forces, Gen. TOOMBS does not pretend to tell us. The very men he names are as completely defeated in what they were sent to do as ever Lee was in what he undertook, and inadequate means is their excuse as well as his. Gen. TOOMBS' hero, ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, wrote in a letter to JEFF DAVIS that military success was after all the only conclusive test of military ability, and tried by that exacting test, STONEWALL JACKSON was the only Southern General who was not a failure. Yet Gen. JOE JOHNSTON does not hesitate to say that STONEWALL JACKSON was merely a good division commander, and no strategist at all. When the defeated begin to lay the blame of their failure on each other, we see that military criticism is apt to be a very vain thing.

IT is not easy to kill such a city as St. Louis. The country around her has filled up, and is still filling up, so fast that she can live on a much smaller area of it now than was required to support her industries and her commerce some twenty years ago. But that is no reason why she should not wake up and kick vigorously and effectively against the railroad discriminations that are limiting and repressing her growth by arbitrarily and wrongfully wresting from her and conveying to rival cities the trade of large areas of territory tributary to her enterprise. Ten years ago a State Constitution was adopted that should have afforded her ample protection in this respect. But the control of our internal politics and the enforcement of that Constitution were surrendered to corporations and their political attorneys, and in ten years that surrender has cost St. Louis, in the matter of population, not less than 50,000 people, and a proportionate volume of business and business capital. Shall we sit down content with the fact that our city continues to grow some in spite of all that can be done to divert her growth to other places? A city that will make no fight against such wrongs as St. Louis is the victim of, may feebly grow for a while longer, but her subversion makes eventual paralysis a question of time only.

I Was Not in the Cards.

I was the Philadelphia Times. It is apparent at this date that the cause of the downfall of the Confederacy was not the elevation of Jefferson Davis to his highest and most responsible position, but the simple fact that the North had the most men, guns and money, and that where the contest resolved itself, as it did in the end, in a question of endurance, the North was certain to win. The rank and file, as well as the leaders of the two parties to the contest, were men of kindred blood, possessing the qualities of courage and endurance in equal degrees. There was no real malice in the Southern Government, but it does not look practicable.

It grew out of a total miscalculation of the temper of the people who do not wish to

see that the Republican has likewise wheeled into view no organ of ruthless exploitation in Missouri, unless indeed it be the Globe-Democrat.—[Kansas City Times.]

How We Work Do Swims.

The opening of the Indian Territory to settlement would, in less than ten years, add 300,000 to the population of St. Louis and probably 100,000 to the population of Kansas City.—[Post-Dispatch.]

It will not be many months to the appearance of St. Louis that the business men grow large enough to cease complaining of the competition of Springfield. Springfield can successfully meet any competitor in the territory properly tributary to her skill and enterprise. Her wholesale trade is growing with wonderful rapidity, and there is a splendid opening here for an additional wholesale drygoods house, a wholesale boot and shoe house, a wholesale queen-size house, a wholesale hat house, and others.—[Springfield Herald.]

Our Common People.

From the *Barbado Journal*. The New York World has made its owner, Joseph Pulitzer, the author of the most remarkable features in nineteenth century journalism. Working hard on the *Four-Days-Man* of St. Louis until he had brought us around a corps of writers and managers to whom he could intrust the then flourishing evening paper, going to the metropolis of America and one of the great cities of the world to take control of a decaying property, accomplishing a circulation and influence for this paper that puts it first in the line of Democratic journals of America, and then achieving a triumphant election to Congress in a city where he was almost a stranger—these things show what energy and courage can do in this age of surprises. The Bartholdi statue wanted a pedestal, the nabobs of New York were too stingy to make their harbor with one of the grandest works of art any age has produced. Pulitzer conceived the idea of making his paper the medium for raising the money, and yesterday victory was achieved and the \$100,000 of the World's pedestal fund represents the measure of that paper's strength.

The Ewing Family.

From the *Moody Headlight*. If those popin-jay editors who are just now assuming themselves and boring the public by shooting paper wads at Senator Cockrell, and his uncles, and his cousins and his aunts, would turn their attention to some game that is better suited to the calibre of their small-bore fowling pieces, their efforts might be rewarded by more substantial results. The people of Missouri will not forget the banner of Francis M. Cockrell, and his more valid record, and the day that some of the Ewings are holding officeholders off. Mrs. Cockrell's relatives were able to take care of themselves without the aid of the Senator, and the whole country would be pleased to see every one of them "doing time" with their friend JUDD. It is cases like this that admonish the administration to be slow and cautious about making changes where no charges are made and proved against the incumbent.

Men of Mark.

Two sons of the Khedive are living in Geneva.

Mr. TWAIN is the richest author in America.

COL. INGRAMS says that rare beef and Fifth Symphony are the essence of life.

There is nothing for Parsons Newman to do now

but to seek his chaplain for Fred Grant.

A HALF-BROTHER of George William Curtis has been removed from a position in the New York Custom House.

Mr. FOXMAN is now campaigning on the strength of the fact that Gen. Grant and he were born in adjoining counties.

A GROUP of Congressmen has signed the petitions of sixteen different men for the same office. He's looking up at a good fellow.

The Caesar travels with fifteen trunks. But then the Caesar is the only man in the world who can send a baggage-smasher to Siberia.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's backbone astonished the cattlemen. They said they hadn't seen anything like it since they last set eye upon the boss steer of the range.

SENATOR CUTTER, president of the Grand Monument Association for Illinois, has appointed prominent men in every county to solicit subscriptions for the proposed monument.

Mr. FOXMAN is now campaigning on the strength of the fact that Gen. Grant and he were born in adjoining counties.

A. B. C. D.—Go to one of the public libraries. Take a book and give it to the person who will give you reading on that subject till you can't rest.

APPLICANT.—At the examination, June 16, 1882 applied. 2 Fifty-two passed. 3 Should vacate.

OLD READER.—The Circuit Courts are not in the Four Courts Building, but in the old Court House.

TESTIMONY.—Take him for all that he is worth, and the higher courts take the matter in hand and inflict punishment justly merited. Let justice be done to all, even though the policemen suffer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS.—The 1883 silver quarter, without arrows, is quoted at \$2.50.

CAPITALIST.—French billion is a thousand million. English billion is a million million.

SCAMMERS.—Take him for all that he is worth, and the higher courts take the matter in hand and inflict punishment justly merited.

THE PEOPLE'S FORMUM.

TO PREPARE AN ORNAMENT.

the chief ingredient in it is a piece of wire, and which he said he meant to use upon his shoulder to relieve a pain. The ornament contained twenty-five diamonds of various sizes and weights, and twenty-five grams of white gold. The diamond said he would not have consented to prepare a medical mask so easily.

THE MEDICAL MASK.—The medical mask said he was going to use cocaine for any one but a medical mask. The medical mask said he was going to use cocaine for any one but a medical mask.

JUNE 9.—On the following day he bought four tarts.

ON the 10th of January there was found in an omnibus parked on the corner of 5th and 1st streets a box containing a number of words.

"To be sent to M. Tournatore, doctor of Paris."

The box was sent to this address.

On the following day Tournatore ate the tart.

He immediately afterward fell very ill.

The pupils of her eyes became dilated and she began to have violent and frequent hallucinations, which continued all night. She thought her child was dead, and that her husband was going to fight a duel. She recovered on the following day. The next day she was sent to a maid servant, who began to eat another of the tarts for breakfast, but it was so bitter she did not eat it. She was soon taken to the hospital and suffered, but recovered her senses on the following day. It was evident that there had been poisoning.

Dr. DARWIN pronounced Boehr's stains of

atrociousness to be of an individual character.

Dr. DARWIN said he had been to the hospital to investigate the case and had been informed that the patient was in a state of stupor.

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GILT-EDGED OPINION.

The Barometrical Readings Indicate Fair Weather in the Commercial Atmosphere.

Local Financiers Indorse the Favorable Views of Merchants On Trade Prospects.

Symposium of Opinions On the Signs of the Times From Bankers and Brokers—A Silver Lining in the Cloud Apparent to All—Indications Pointing to Prosperity and Healthy, Active Trade.

The money market is the spirit barometer of the commercial atmosphere. Every breath sends the indicator up or down as it blows fair or rough. It is like the nerve-center of a delicate organism on which the reflex of the slightest touch at the further extremity is instantly impressed, and results in an extension or contraction of cash tissue as it is pleasant or otherwise. It is the gauge of the engine which moves the wheels of commerce. Those who have money to lend or to invest, are the most cheerful optimists of the times and of the future. The money-lender is on the look-out for breakers, and is quick to anticipate a storm or a season of fair weather. The merchant who is in the swim, and who is driving for trade and for constant activity with headlong energy has had his say as to the prospects for the coming fall trade. His opinion was the whole favorable to good times and bespoke prosperity. To-day the men who are back of the merchants and who make prosperity available by loosening the purse strings have their say.

A corps of Post-Dispatch reporters have interviewed the brokers, bankers and financiers of the city; have taken barometrical readings, and the result may be found in the expression of opinions given below. The opinions of these gentlemen are unanimously in favor of bright prospects and of better times. In a nutshell they indicate restored confidence; increased and constantly increasing demand for money; plenty of cash to be had for mercantile enterprises and on fair security; enhancing of rates in stocks and bonds; general desire for investment; an inclination toward money consumption rather than a hoarding and fearful disposition, and in short, a strong promise of a healthy, sound, active condition of trade. These indications from the best of sources, the strongest possible point from this direction being the assurance of restored confidence, taken with fine crops and a general expectation on the part of the merchants for good business constitute almost guarantees of prosperity for the immediate future. The result of the inquiries of the Post-Dispatch should be sufficient to insure on the part of all classes of trade in St. Louis, confidence, active and energetic endeavor to secure all the business possible which will be done within reach of mercantile operations. The financiers speak for themselves on the outlook:

H. M. HUTCHINSON, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, said: "The outlook was very favorable. Money just now is very easy and the prospects for the fall are 8 per cent. The fall trade will probably be very good. People are consequently in better spirits, and there is a general desire to do business. There is always a good trade and good grounds for expecting it there is always a good chance for their expectations to be realized. There is a fair demand for money, and the demand is appreciably improving from day to day."

RUFUS J. LACKEY, president of the Union National Bank, said: "I think there is every prospect for a very large fall trade. This is the season of the year when there is a fair demand for money, and I understand that when business is low, not much money is used, and when business is brisk there is always a fair demand for money. The demand over the country, and commands from 6 to 8 per cent."

W. H. BURKINSHAW, cashier of the Franklin Bank, said: "We will, I am sure, have a very fair trade notwithstanding the fact that the wheat crop is small. We have a splendid corn crop, and it is predicted that there will be a large surplus in the market. If the securities are being scrutinized very closely. Another thing which will help things is the removal of railroads and little renewal of rolling stock and rails. Large crops will necessitate a great deal more labor, and that will indirectly affect these and manufacturing interests."

JAMES F. TRUE, cashier of the Union Savings Bank, said: "The prospects are good, crops are first-class, prices are firm and the banking business has in consequence been steadily improving. The demand for money is fair, and the demand for grain-class. I anticipate a big business in the fall."

THOMAS P. GLEESON, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, said: "The outlook is favorable. The fall is very favorable. The demand for money is greater than it has been at any time during the summer, and I think confidence is returning. The demand for money is easy now, and the demand for grain-class. I anticipate a good business in the fall."

G. C. CHEELEM, cashier of the Fifth National Bank, said: "Now there is no question of July being a bad month. The crops taken as a whole have been fair or will be good. People are consequently in better spirits, and there is a general desire to do business. There is always a good trade and good grounds for expecting it there is always a good chance for their expectations to be realized. There is a fair demand for money, and the demand is appreciably improving from day to day."

M. E. SPENCER, vice-president of the Fifth National Bank, said: "I think that trade will soon improve and that there will be a better demand for money than now. However, I don't want to be too sanguine. The confidence of business is not so great as it was, but that makes no difference, because with reduced activity men can afford to pay a good deal more for money. The demand for money is not so much that prices are higher, but the bonds are sounder and sounder and are more negotiable. Taking all things together, I see every indication of the end of the dull period has come."

J. C. H. D. COOK, president of the First National Bank, said: "I think that trade will soon improve and that there will be a better demand for money than now. Confidence in business is not so great as it was, but that makes no difference, because with reduced activity men can afford to pay a good deal more for money. The demand for money is not so much that prices are higher, but the bonds are sounder and sounder and are more negotiable. Taking all things together, I see every indication of the end of the dull period has come."

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J. C. H. D. COOK, president of the First National Bank, said: "

The Post-Dispatch, with the largest circulation in the city of St. Louis, offers advertising in its Want Column at lower rates than any other paper.

Situations Wanted, three lines for ten cents.
Help Wanted, Board, Boarders, Houses or Rooms Wanted, five cents a line.

Mariages and Death Notices, three lines for twenty-five cents.

Personals, ten cents a line.

Above rates are for solid agents. Full rates will be charged for display.

Advertisements for each day's issue must reach the office not later than 1 p.m.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Where papers are sold, and want advertisements received at the same rate as at the main office, 515 and 517 Market street.

1869 CHOUTEAU AV.—W. F. A. Spiller, 2700

CHOUTEAU AV.—W. E. Krueger, 2601 MARKET ST., Russell

St. L. Pharmacy Co., 1860 Olive St., Russell

RIDGE, 810 Olive St.—M. Mahoney, 1813

EASTON, Cor. Gravois and C. Parley, 2623 GAMBLE

St.—Brown's Pharmacy, 1104 N. SIXTEENTH ST.

J. P. Howe, 1827 CASS AV.—C. W. Tomfohrde, 1829

S. JEFFERSON AV., cor. Lafayette—Harris & Smith,

1923 PARK AV.—G. H. Andrews, 2100 SIDNEY ST.

ED. Dutour, 1801 BENTON ST.—Otto Sutter,

2625 N. BROADWAY.—Bremen Drug Store,

SALINA ST., Cor. Pestalozzi—Aug. F. Kaltwasser,

EAST ST. LOUIS, on Post Office—Oscar F. Kreiss,

BELLEVILLE, ILL., (Chandler Building)—Kaecher

& Storg.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST OFFICE address.

LOG-ON NOTICES.

A EAST ST. LOUIS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 15, will meet on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Work in Mark Degree. Visiting commandants are requested to attend.

W. E. KRUEGER, Cor. 2601 Market and 1860

OLIVE ST.—Royal Arch Chapter No. 15, will meet on Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock. Work in Mark Degree. Visiting commandants are requested to attend to a full attendance.

CHAR. R. COX, Ass't Secy.

REGENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation for a compositor in town or country. Address C. 15, this office, 255.

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation by colored man to cook, 1809 N. Orange St., 255.

Boys.

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 18 in some office or other business; write a fair hand; will work at \$1 per week; full of reference given. Address A. 15, this office.

WANTED—Situations by boy of 18 in some commercial business; one who understands the business thoroughly. C. 15, this office, 255.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Mechanic wants to work in photographic studio for his board, with a view to learning the trade and returning to his home. Address A. 15, this office.

WANTED—Young man wanting a situation as porters, warehouseman, driver, or anything in a store; not afraid of work can give good references. A. 15, this office.

WANTED—Situation as drayman or night or day watchman with best of references. Address G. 15, this office.

WANTED—Situation as gardener, takes care of horses, new flowers and vegetables. W. 15, this office, 255.

WANTED—Situation as delivery man; will furnish horses. W. 15, this office.

WANTED—Good delivery man, a situation as night watchman. Ad. M. Mueller, 212 Franklin St., 255.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

FOR young men, clerks for general stores; regular work, \$15 & \$20 per quarter. Send for Circular.

Waiters.

WANTED—First-class waiter at 250 Locust st., 255.

Laborers.

WANTED—20 teams and 30 men. 7th and Walnut. P. D. Sage & Sons, 255.

Boys.

WANTED—A colored boy to attend carriage and do general housework. Mrs. Pitts, 255.

WANTED—A couple of boys at the Western Brass Manufacturing Co., 255.

WANTED—A boy about 16 to learn to run a small up-to-date grocery store first \$1500 per month. A. 15, this office, 255.

WANTED—Kitchen boy. Apply at 178 Olive St., 255.

WANTED—Shop boy at printing office, 309 Locust St., 255.

WANTED—A boy one that has worked in carriage factory preferred. 100 St. Charles St., 255.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Eight young men in the offices of the Post-Dispatch, to work in the news room, and when competent, take positions assured, paying from \$200 per month. Ad. Superintendant, 255.

WANTED—Two gentlemen at our office to qualify for permanent positions and learn shorthand and type writing. Room 15, 102 N. Main. Take elevator, 255.

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